

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1887

NUMBER 26

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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Minister.

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H. G. MACDONELL,
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Rios 9:30 and Ilheus (terminus) at 9:30 p.m. S. Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira,
where passengers change, at 12:30. From
Estre Rios train leaves Rio at 10:30 a.m. and arrives at
Ilheus at 12:30 p.m. *Dom Pedro II.* leaves Ilheus at 12:15
a.m. Cachoeira 12:30 p.m.; Porto Seguro 1:30 p.m.;
Porto Novo 5:30, arriving at Rio at 6:15 p.m.

Limited Express. Leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Ilheus
at 6:30 a.m. Estre Rios at 2:23 and Mariana Poco (terminus)
at 6:30 p.m.; S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 a.m. and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:30 p.m. *Dom Pedro II.* leaves Ilheus at 12:30
a.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. *Dom Pedro II.*
train leaves Mariana Poco at 10:30 a.m.; Cachoeira 1:30
p.m. and Porto Novo 5:30, arriving at Rio at 6:15 p.m.

Mixed Trains. Leaves Rio at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.; and
5:30 p.m.; first goes to Estre Rios arriving at 8:30 a.m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. and
third to Belém arriving at 7:30. *Dom Pedro II.* leaves Ilheus at
6:30 a.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. *Dom Pedro II.*
train leaves Mariana Poco at 10:30 a.m.; Cachoeira 1:30
p.m. and Porto Novo 5:30, arriving at Rio at 6:15 p.m.

Night service. Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:30
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:30 a.m. *Dom Pedro II.* train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:45 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:45 p.m.,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
6:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:30. Continues 1 hour
to the railway from Cachoeira 12:45 and 1:30 p.m. *Dom Pedro II.*
train leaves Mariana Poco at 12:30 p.m. and arrives at
Friburgo 1:30 p.m. arriving at Niterói 5:30 p.m. *Dom Pedro II.*
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trains.

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Dr. W. J. Fairhurst, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.

Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 90 from 1 to 2 p.m. and
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freight and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the *Associação Commercial*, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1887.

MONTIS ago, when the Emperor was residing at Tijucá, we took occasion to call attention to a peculiar phase of his illness, shown in a loss of memory, and to point out the necessity of being prepared for a very serious emergency. On the 5th instant the *Gazeta de Notícias* published a long letter from one of its editors, Dr. D'Almeida da Fonseca, himself a physician, now in Europe, on this same question, in which it is shown that the mental condition of the Emperor is in a far more critical state than is usually believed. He also quotes one of the Emperor's consulting physicians, Dr. Peter, who says that His Majesty can not resume his place on the throne without serious danger. The manner in which this communication has been received is certainly very singular. There is indifference, apathy, raillery, and bitter denunciation. Our colleague's treatment of the question was certainly dignified and respectful. The matter is an important one for the nation, and it should be discussed. The Emperor's illness is a misfortune and calamity, and there can be no wrong in treating it with all the respect and sympathy generally accorded even to the commonest of sufferers. If his illness has affected his brain, then let us know all about it. Such knowledge can not retard his recovery, but it may deepen the sympathy felt for him, and prepare the Brazilian people for the longer period needed for recovery or the change which must soon take place.

THERE is little to be said in the way of comment on the proceedings of the General Assembly since our last. The protracted session will close on the 20th, if not longer extended, but it is not at all certain that the budgets will be completed by that time. The premier complains that the opposition in the Senate is delaying these bills, but informs that body, from the Chamber of course, that no such action will compel him to resign. He would have it understood that though constantly defeated, Cotegipe never resigns. The Senate, however, has passed two or three department budgets with amendments, which have been returned to the Chamber for concurrence. The general revenue budget in the lower house has not yet passed its third reading, and will inevitably require much time and discussion in the Senate. The *Gazeta* article on the state of the Emperor's health has aroused some discussion, but the matter meets only broad

denials from the ministry. The Pernambuco election has also created considerable debate, but the premier insists on his right to prohibit public meetings if he deems it advisable. As the Senate seems impotent in its opposition to a government like this, perhaps its only dignified course will be to pass the budgets at once and adjourn.

The admission made by the *Jornal do Comércio* on the 13th in regard to the number of sexagenarian slaves in the empire, is one which reflects the deepest discredit upon the authorities. The law liberating slaves of 60 years of age was passed two years ago, and if it is not now known how many there are in the country, when will it be known? Is one man doing the work, travelling about from place to place; or was it to be done promptly and simultaneously all over the empire? And if so done, why have not the returns been sent in? The failure to attend to this duty promptly is a burning disgrace to Brazil, and one more of the many to be credited to the infamous institution of slavery. We should have thought that the petty, miserly boon granted, that of according liberty to old, worn-out slaves, would have been promptly and honorably fulfilled—but even that has been shirked. The Brazilian slaveholders have been grudging even in the striking of chains from dying men's limbs. The *Jornal* says that 90,923 sexagenarians have been reported, and estimates the total number at 110,000. But at end of two years we want no estimates; we want authentic returns. How many sexagenarians are there in Brazil, and what provisions have been made for their support?

The recent preliminary meeting called by the minister of empire for the organization of a statistical society, or association, it is to be hoped, will be followed up by regularly organized reunions, for there is perhaps no country on the face of the earth where so little regard is shown for the commonest forms of statistical information as is evident in this empire of Brazil. If it be an advantage, or the contrary, the new society will commence with a *tabula rasa*, and at the very outset will be obliged to await a census of population, before such important questions as production and consumption percentages, taxes, etc., can be discussed. While, however, awaiting this census, the society might do good service in organizing comparative tables of the foreign trade of the country, the necessity for which is felt by every one who is called upon to investigate the financial position of the empire. The tables published by the various custom houses are defective to an extreme, and even those that do give some little information are based upon so very mistaken premises that a superficial examination shows at once that there is something radically wrong. If figures as published could be relied upon the accumulation of wealth in the empire is very large; yet as we see that the Treasury is constantly going abroad to borrow, in preference to raising funds at home, the official figures are at once proved misleading, or, indeed, false. Here is the very first work for the new statistician; to discover how and where the great disparity in published figures of our foreign trade arises. A very few figures will show what our meaning is. According to official estimates the imports and exports for the three fiscal years, 1883-84 to 1885-86, were as follows:

Imports	568,463,000\$
Exports	638,304,000\$

Balance due Brazil. ... 69,841,000\$

The year 1885-86 is not complete, but the object is attained by the above statement; a

proof that either imports are greatly underestimated, or that exports are largely overestimated. Mr. Robert Giffen, who is perhaps one of the foremost of modern statisticians, points out various reasons why import and export figures may lead to illusions. First, that exports are liable to fluctuations in foreign markets and may produce more or less than the invoice value. This is particularly the case with our great export article, coffee; the official valuation is fixed by the market price here, and when our market is unduly advanced, as it was during the recent excitement, an enormous difference must arise between the official value, and the proceeds realized abroad. Second, the various and varying methods by which values are estimated. England is alone perhaps in declaring values; in other countries the system may be as in France, where values are computed by a commission, or as in Austria where values are partly computed and partly official, or as in the United States where the values are declared by the importer according to the legalized invoice necessary to make entry of the goods. Brazil seems to have adopted the French system, or the computation by a commission of values, and this undoubtedly leads to mistakes and illusions. That Brazil could have added 69,000,000\$ to her capital on her foreign trade in three years seems absurd, and the country is exactly in the position described by Mr. Giffen, when he states that a country with official values will apparently steadily advance when prices are falling, whereas under the English system a decline would be apparent. We fully appreciate the difficulties likely to be encountered by the society, but they do not seem to be insurmountable and we trust that one of the first efforts will be an attempt at reconciling apparent wide divergencies in our foreign trade figures.

It is hardly within our province to discuss purely political questions, such as the methods of conducting elections, but as the consequences may eventually affect others than those directly interested it is certainly quite within our province to chronicle occurrences and to point out what appears to us to be an imminent danger. Some weeks ago the existing government made an arbitrary and clearly unjustifiable ruling on a question affecting emancipation. This of course aroused the abolitionists, who at once began to hold meetings and send in protests. There never yet has been any disturbance created by these meetings, nor was there any reason to believe that a breach of order was imminent at this time, but to avoid the public criticism of these meetings and to make use of the opportunity to bring abolitionists under police control, the ministry prohibited all further public meetings and used force to carry out its orders. This was certainly an arbitrary exercise of authority, and indicates a policy which may at any time bring the government into collision with the people. Recently, another instance of the same arbitrary temper has been shown in the north. A change in the ministry led to the selection of a Pernambuco deputy to fill the vacancy. This necessitates a confirmatory election, which of course the opposition has a perfect right to contest. The new minister's former opponent, Sr. Joaquim Nabuco, at once returns from Europe and enters upon a public canvass of the district. His following being a strong one, and a personal canvass being looked upon as a serious danger to the ministerial candidate, the government at once prohibits public meetings, which order was afterwards restricted to those held in the open air. All this, it must be understood, is done wholly on ministerial responsibility and in direct violation of rights guaranteed to the people. The result can not be otherwise than deep exasperation among the people, who thus see themselves prohibited from the exercise of the simple right of discussing a question which they have been asked to decide at the ballot box. If an election at the hands of the people is considered essential, then an intelligent use of the right of suffrage ought to be a *sine qua non*. Without it the election is a farce. And how can an election imply the exercise of intelligence and judgment, if public meetings are prohibited. And not only in theory has the ministry made a mistake, but in policy also. An election may be won, but the sense of injustice and oppression remains. Some day the smouldering fire will break forth, and they who have trampled upon popular rights and feelings will reap just what they have sown.

If the next decade is not full of trouble for immigrants in the province of São Paulo, the immunity will certainly not be due to the laws and regulations created for their guidance and government. Instead of putting them under the general laws of the country, where the rights enjoyed by their Brazilian neighbors will serve to guide and protect them in their own affairs, it seems to be the deeply-rooted belief of native legislators that they must be located in colonies by themselves and then governed by special laws and officials. In some respects they are treated like helpless children, and in others like suspected vagabonds and criminals. There is either too much aid and paternal solicitude on the one side, which tend to weaken them and give them false ideas of the country and their obligations; or else too much rigor and petty control on the other, which render them discontented and subject to the vexations extortions of arbitrary officials. If the government were only to survey its saleable lands and then open its doors to the immigrant, imposing no conditions, letting him settle where he will, and leaving him to the protection and control of the common legislation of the country, he would very soon find his place and no unnatural responsibilities on either side would be assumed. But under existing conditions, nothing is natural; everything is complicated and made subject to special legislation. In the new *regulamento* for the service of immigration in São Paulo, there are absurdities enough to condemn the whole system, not to mention the positively unjust provisions which it contains. Think of authorizing the admission of Brazilian families into colonial *nuclei* providing they can furnish proofs of "morality, love of labor and agricultural experience, sufficient to serve as an example and stimulus to the foreigners," and then in almost the same breath creating fines and penalties for all sorts of vices and failures to cultivate their lands! Think of prohibiting fishing and hunting outside of the appropriate season and on work days. The poor colonist may spend his Sundays with gun and rod if he pleases, and if the undetermined season is appropriate. And think of subjecting a colonist to an official visit from his director every two months, or oftener, who is authorized to pry into all his affairs and to admonish him for laziness and for neglect of instructions for the cultivation of his land! And then think that for an unauthorized absence of six months, drunkenness, turbulence, or disorder, as well as for the non-payment of his debt to the province, the colonist can be deprived of his land. Even for a term of two years after he has paid for his land and received a definite title, he can be dispossessed under these regulations, and receive the indemnity

struggle in the waters that then appeared so imminent.

But a wise providence ordained it otherwise and I am here to give this plain, unvarnished tale of suffering, knowing I have many friends in your city and its vicinity, who will be glad to know of my welfare and that I am in a place of safety.

For clothing to cover me and a bed to sleep on, I was indebted to my crew, who freely gave the use of the same, all mine being destroyed. I had to live in the forecastle, which was intact, for 23 days.

On nearing this port I spoke the Spanish brig *Nueva Vigilante* from Cadiz to Santa Catharina; he gave me my position and my course to this port, for the same I tender my best thanks. I arrived on the 9th September and am ordered to discharge all cargo. The ship has risen 23 inches.

THOMAS V. ROWE,
Barque *Premier*,
Rio de Janeiro, 11th Sept., 1887.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 2.—In the Senate Sr. Antonio Praha moved for information regarding a railway in S. Paulo and Minas, which the provincial government of the latter proposes building and which he declares to be illegal. Barão do Muniz explained his resignation as minister of empire, and criticised the action of the present minister as to sanitary reforms. In the Chamber Deputy Alfonso César Jr. asked if the railway referred to by the minister of finance in a recent speech was the Recife to Caímar. The minister of agriculture replied that his colleague of finance was collecting the documents relative to the matter and that the truth would be produced. Deputy Henrique Sales spoke on the revenue estimates, concerning certain recharges and acts of the minister of finance. The minister said his operation with the credit of £2,000,000 had saved much more than the commission paid for the accommodation. Under the law and necessity he would advance funds in the banks, but to prevent their abusing this facility it was decided to charge 6 instead of 4 per cent. on such advances. Deputy Rosa e Silva declared the minister had been inexhaust in his reference to the rapidly becoming famous railway question. Deputy Andrade Figueira criticised certain army appointments in the project of reform, all of which he would vote against.

September 3.—No session in either Chamber.

September 5.—In the Senate Senator Luiz Felipe referred in the prohibition of meetings in Pernambuco and moved for information. The premier replied that such prohibition was legal, but he had asked for further information; after some remarks by Senator Caímar de Oliveira, the motion was passed. Senator Lima Duarte referred to the health of the Emperor and the publication in the *Gazeta* regarding this; he also criticised various services in charge of the department of empire. Senator Tamay spoke, touching on the absence from their dioceses of various bishops; he asked by the minister of empire's views on civil marriage, civil registry and referral to sanitary reform, etc. The minister in reply stated that no communication had been received that confirmed the publication in the *Gazeta*, referred to by Senator Lima Duarte; he then proceeded to reply in presenting speakers on sanitary improvements. In the Chamber, the general revenue as amended passed 2nd discussion. Deputy Alvaro Caímar spoke on the prohibited arms bill and presented a substitute.

September 6.—In the Senate, the premier read a telegram from Pernambuco relative to disturbances, from which it appears no harmless persons were killed. Senator Dantas then read a telegram to the Princess Regent only the contrary of the official telegram, and in some other bitter remarks declared that few men would accept the formation of a government under the present condition of affairs. Senator Leão Velloso spoke on the various services of the department of empire, declaring himself in favor of a free church, and complaining of the partisan proclivities of the government. Senator Luiz Felipe read a telegram from Pernambuco declaring that a man had died there from injuries received in breaking up a meeting. Senator Meleiros was severe on the department of empire and the arbitrary manner in which public schools are fitted up, which schools, the senator says, only serve as hells where self-considered good speakers may hold lectures. Senator Dantas read yet another telegram from Pernambuco. The minister of empire declared that the government would not interfere with the liberty of the ballot, and did he need to interfere to secure his re-election. In the Chamber, Deputy Alfonso César Jr. referred to the ill-treatment of prisoners in one of the city police stations. The minister of justice replied that the matter was to be investigated. Deputy Beltrão spoke of the Pernambuco trouble, and Deputy Alfonso César Jr., asked about the health of the Emperor. The minister of justice replied to both speakers first, that no one had been hurt at Pernambuco and, secondly, that, as had already been declared in the Senate, the government had official contradictions of the publication in a daily paper. Deputy Alves de Araújo considered it the duty of the government to at once publish particulars as to the Emperor's health. The bill prohibiting the carrying of weapons and the third reading of the revenue estimates were advanced.

September 9.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira da Mata moved for information regarding the loss of the cruiser *Imperial Marinho*, and Senator Meleiros in a gratification to employees of the D. Pedro II railway, which he said amounted to 374,500\$ per annum. Sr. Evaristo Ferreira da Veiga took the oath and his seat as senator from the province of Minas Gerais. Senator Octaviano begged the minister of empire to consider a proposal for the sanitary improvement of the city by foreign

capital, and considered that the tramway concessions when lapsed would be a basis for such improvements. In the Chamber, Deputies Andrade Figueira and Alfonso César Jr. read memorials from planters of Campinas, S. Paulo, which are apparently extremely irreconcilable; the one demanding protection against abolition, the other asking that Deputy Jaguaribe's emancipation scheme be considered.

September 10.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas moved for information relative to the alleged persecution of abolitionists in the province of S. Paulo. Senator Caímar de Oliveira in presenting an amendment to the naval estimates made some sharp criticisms on the cabinet. The premier complained of the delay in the Senate of the budget bills and declared that, while the government was to a certain extent dependent upon the opposition in this chamber, it would not resign office through adverse action by that opposition. Senator Silveira Martins did not consider the government had any reason to complain of delay in the Senate; some of the entries were regular water-taps (*torneiras*) as to visibility. Senator Aívala made some remarks relative to the new cruiser *Almirante Tamandaré*. In the Chamber there was no session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The deaths in Campos in August numbered 120. —Pernambuco is now organizing a private police service. When will Rio take example?

—The July receipts of the Amazonas postoffice amounted to 1,465\$82.

—The Nor. liga, *Hernâni* cleared at Victoria on the 20th ult. with 4,500 bags of coffee for Lisboa f. n.

—The total receipts of the Ceará custom house for the last fiscal year were 1,855,780\$87, against 1,721,250\$424 in the preceding year.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro is to be made a "conselheiro"—probably because he sold the Cantagalo railway.

—A recent decision of the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro informs the director of the Normal School that pupils afflicted with hysteria are not to be admitted.

—A Rio Grande do Sul correspondent of a daily paper here states that smuggled goods to the value of 15,000,000\$ are annually introduced into the province.

—The French steamer *Bois* entered at Santos on the 10th inst. with some 1,320 Italian immigrants. There were no quarantine difficulties.

—The province of Ceará seems coming to the front. Copper deposits that show 30 per cent. produced and vineyards are more among Ceará's productive industries.

—The minister of agriculture has resolved to order the execution of Prof. Dalcír's plans for the experimental agricultural station at Campinas, São Paulo.

—One hundred people turned out at Resende to welcome the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro on the 6th. What is the population of Resende anyway?

—The bankers of Santos have applied for permits to form a "junta." Let us hope that the energy of the Santos "junta" will be more palpable than that of Rio.

—The August receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 11,271\$58 for the city and 28,274\$630 for the rest of the province, against 18,557\$710 and 23,110\$420 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The August receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 169,365\$183, against 183,804\$02 in the same month of last year. The receipts from imports were 503,960\$832, and from exports 363,316\$093.

—Ceará has paid off the balance of its debt. It claimed to be the first province of the empire to possess no slaves, and unfortunately this assertion was precipitate; we trust the debt business may not be exposed to the same uncertainty.

—There is a proposition before the Espírito Santo provincial assembly to increase the export duty on coffee from 17 to 25 per kilo, and apply the difference to immigration purposes; the amount, it is estimated, would permit of the introduction of 2,000 in 3,000 immigrants annually.

—A party of armed men broke into the printing office of the *Phasmon*, in Pirassununga, São Paulo, on the night of the 3rd inst. and made a wreck of the premises. They carried furniture and printing material into the street and made a bonfire of them.

—We note with pleasure that Mr. Walter Wright, of Santos' most popular bankers, has joined the editorial staff of the *Diário de Santos*. We shall now look for all the reliable information about coffee in the columns of the *Diário*, and we may therefore not be obliged to "shut up shop" quite as soon as expected.

—The balance sheet of the province of Rio de Janeiro for the calendar year 1886 can not be considered altogether satisfactory. The total revenue for the year amounted to 4,988,969\$832, while the ordinary expenditures reached a total of 5,841,782\$242. Besides this the province had to pay 612,096\$036 more on account of floating debt, old debts and special credits, thus raising the expenditure for the year to 6,453,377\$878.

—The recent immigration law approved by the president of the province of Minas Gerais provides that the immigrants may be from Europe, Africa, Tenerife and Canaries. Each immigrant over 12 years will be paid flat at the rate of 60\$ from 7 to 12 years 40\$ and from 3 to 7 years 20\$. The payment will be made 60 days after the immigrant has established a plantation or in factories with a capital of over 70,000\$. At Juiz de Fora will be established a station where the immigrants will be lodged and fed for 30 days. Colonial model will be established later on, and certain favors are granted vendors of land in small lots to immigrants.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The inauguration of the Itapemirim railway, province of Espírito Santo, was announced to take place on the 12th inst.

—The Barbaté (government) railway traffic receipts for the first half of the current year were 123,940\$399 and expenses 110,972\$737, leaving a balance of 12,967\$662.

—An engineering commission has begun a preliminary survey of a new railway from Ita, São Paulo, to the part of Santos. The intention is to extend this to Campinas and secure the Mogyana traius.

—The government has authorized provisional traffic on the Rio Pardo branch line from Casca Branca to S. José do Rio Pardo, but has prohibited the traius from running over 25 kilom, an hour.

—In commemoration of the purchase of the Cantagalo by the Leopoldina railway company, the employés presented portraits of the directors, which are to be suspended in the directors' room. The presentation came off on the 6th and concluded with a lunch.

—The general meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway held on the 3rd unanimously approved the recent purchase of the Cantagalo line. A special committee was appointed and shortly after reported that the value of the purchase was 20,000,000\$, including works in construction. The capital stock of the Leopoldina company is to be raised to 50,000,000\$. The meeting closed by the shareholders embracing the directors.

LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY.

—The following extracts from the report of the directors will be of interest.

—The directors commenced by stating that the purpose of the meeting was to secure the authorization of the shareholders for increasing the capital by 20,000,000\$, necessary for the purchase and completion of the Cantagalo railway. The receipts and expenses of this latter line for 1886 were: Receipts..... 1,600,000\$ Expenses..... 1,305,000\$ Balance..... 295,000\$

Of the expenses 930,210\$568 is stated to be ordinary, and 308,709\$281 was for substituting rails, re-building bridges, rolling stock, etc. Assuming the above balance, and estimating the traffic of the Leopoldina which will pass over the Cantagalo line, excluding the Seritá branch which will still be served by the D. Pedro II, the following figures are given:

Capital:	
65,000 shares, 200\$ each	13,600,000\$
82,000 " deferred	10,400,000
150,000 shares, subscribed	30,000,000\$
100,000 " to be issued	20,000,000
250,000 shares	50,000,000\$
Loans, contracted or to be contracted:	
76,651 debentures of 200\$, int. 6%,	15,330,200\$
6 1/2 and sinking fund 1 1/2%	
9,872 debentures of 50 at 6 and 1 1/2%	4,388,100
86,523 debentures at 27 1/2%	19,718,300\$
48,000 " 50 at 5 and 1 1/2%	21,336,000
to be issued for completing the Manhuaçu to Natividade extension, the purchase of the Cantagalo and branches # 276	
Total debenture debt.....	41,045,300\$
The debt will require for its service per annum:	
Interest debentures.....	1,149,705\$
Sterling in £ at 10%50¢ per £	362,796
do do 5 1/2% do	1,512,000
3,021,501\$	
Reserve for exchange differences, etc.	175,439
	3,200,000\$

The revenue is estimated as follows:

Interest guarantee of the province of Minas, 7% on 20,600,000\$	1,442,000\$
Nett receipts of Leopoldina sections without guarantee	1,158,010
do of Cantagalo with Simãozinho branch and Manhuaçu extension	2,400,000
	5,000,000\$
Deduct debt charge.....	3,200,000
Nett balance.....	1,800,000\$
or 13.23 per cent. on 68,000 preferred shares of 200\$ each.	

—The revenue is estimated as follows:

Interest guarantee of the province of Minas, 7% on 20,600,000\$

Nett receipts of Leopoldina sections without guarantee

do of Cantagalo with Simãozinho branch and Manhuaçu extension

5,000,000\$

Deduct debt charge.....

3,200,000

Nett balance.....

1,800,000\$

or 13.23 per cent. on 68,000 preferred shares of 200\$ each.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diário de Santos* gives the August receipts of coffee at Santos as 50,555 bags, making 137,139 since 1st July, against 234,412 bags in the same period of last year. The exports were 95,493 bags for the month (including 382 coastwise), making 153,984 since 1st July, against 318,661 last year.

—Recent advices from São Paulo state that the planters are entering high hopes for the next crop. The dry weather of August was favorable to the trees, and the rains of the first week of the current month were just in time to develop blossoming under the most favorable conditions. It is believed that, if no accidents occur hereafter, the next crop in that province will be a large one.

—The Victoria correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* under date of the 21st inst. says: In the estimates of the next budget (provincial) the coffee crop will produce 300,000 bags. Now, with the immense new plantations at the colonies and capitals of over 70,000\$, At Juiz de Fora will be established a station where the immigrants will be lodged and fed for 30 days. Colonial model will be established later on, and certain favors are granted vendors of land in small lots to immigrants.

LOCAL NOTES

—A brand-new cabinet uniform will soon be for sale.

—The frigate *Arithus*, flagship of the French squadron on this station, arrived here on the 15th.

—We do not desire to show impatience, but will let *Gazeta* let us know when Mr. Smith is to arrive at Cuiabá?

—The U. S. corvette *Trenton* arrived in port on the 10th inst. with a chief officers and crews for the South Atlantic squadron.

—The city council bestrewed 70 letters of liberty more on the 7th inst. in commemoration of the declaration of independence.

—Does it not appear rather ironical that Capt. Kennedy of the British navy, and Admiral Richell of the French, should offer to explore the Ahro-Flus channel?

—Burglars broke into the Bela Vista palace on the night of the 6th. The servant of the gentleman in duty lost some of his clothes.

—There seems to be appearing some "tenant regents"—if we may so translate *sandades*—of the old gas company. There will probably be more before the present contract expires.

—No less than three squat duchies have recently been demarcated to the police. One of them was treating small-pox by spiritualism, but the treatment does not seem to have been a success.

—At a recent meeting of the Geographical Society a lost city in Bahia was the subject of a lecture. The coffee brokers seem to think that Rio might as well be lost, at least for a little while.

—The British squadron on this station arrived in port during the past week. It is composed of the corvette *Ruby* and the gunboats *Swallow*, *Ready* and *Watchful*.

—We regret to learn of the severe illness from small-pox of Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, formerly editor of *O Novo Mundo*. Our latest information is to the effect that he is slowly recovering.

—By an imperial decree of the 1st inst. Dr. Evaristo Ferreira da Veiga was chosen senator from the province of Minas Gerais, to succeed the late Martimho Campos. He stood second on the triple list.

—The 65th anniversary of Brazilian independence was duly celebrated on the 7th inst. The Princess Regent held a reception at the city palace, at which the French minister presented the congratulations of the diplomatic corps.

—A telegram received here on the 10th states that work on the removing of the Benfica aeroplane was commenced on the 7th. A stick named Pedro II was driven at the original location of the aeroplane.

—We have not been able to learn if Sr. Padre Matos has been tearing up any more Bibles, nor whether he has purchased one of these books, with reserved pictures, still offered for sale on the Rio do Ovidior.

—The minister of agriculture has declined the proposition of Irving L. Miller, an American, who proposed to introduce 50 to 100 American families into the province of S. Paulo. Opinions may vary but ours is that the families had better stay away.

—On the 12th inst. the department of agriculture, etc., called for tenders for the Penamisco improvements. Tenders are to be received up to January 31st here, in London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels and Washington.

—On the 24th ult. the prime minister sent the following telegram to the provincial presidents: "The Praça do Commercio of the Capital has sent, congratulations to me for the prudent measures taken by the government against recent attempts to disrupt public order." Comment is unnecessary.

—The Brazilian ironclad *Riachuelo* was sent out the other day to look after the *Imperial Marinho*, near Victoria, but returned on the 13th without accomplishing anything. The officers report rough weather and a lack of coal. Absence from Rio Ovidior was probably the real trouble.

—On Sunday, the 11th, the German school here celebrated the 25th anniversary of its establishment. The school has done good service, and it seems a pity that its directors have not increased the field of its work. With primary education as it is, there is an ample field for foreigners to educate the youth of their respective nationalities.

—Telegrams from Pernambuco, as we go to press, announce the defeat of Deputy Portella, minister of empire, in his confirmatory election, the vote being 1,406 for Joaquim Nabuco and 1,270 for Portella. No disturbance is reported. There is great enthusiasm over the result on the part of liberals and abolitionists.

—Telegrams from Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 8th announced the loss of the cruiser *Imperial Marinho* at 1:30 that morning, about two miles south of the Rio Doce bar. The officers and crew numbered about 188 persons, of which 13 were lost. The vessel has become a total wreck. A small steamer was sent to their relief from Victoria.

—On the 10th the "Gabinete Português de Leitura" (Portuguese library) inaugurated its new building on Rua da Luiz de Camões. The Prince Regent, II, II, the Comte d'El Rei, the ministers of empire and agriculture, and the majority of the Portuguese colony here, including the Portuguese minister and consul, were present. The library came 50 years of existence and is an honor to the nation represented by its directory.

—The master and crew of the Br. Br. *Fairway*, dismasted and in a sinking condition, were rescued by the Italian steamer *Nobili*, Captain Ballestrini, on the 9th instant, in Lat 34° S., 51° W. Greenwich. The *Fairway* was bound from Swansea to Buenos Aires with coal. The rescue was made with a life line and crew under circumstances of great danger. Capt. Jones, of the wrecked bark, says that himself and crew received every attention and kindness from the officers, crew and passengers of the *Nobili*.

DEATH.

GUNTON.—August 20th, at Santa Cecilia, São Paulo, Dorothy Foster, infant child of Thomas O. and Eleanor C. Gunton, aged 7 months.

—It is said that the plans for the Praia tunnel have been definitely approved.

—The municipal council has liberated 761 slaves up to the present time.

—The legislative session was prorogued to the 20th inst., by an imperial decree of the 1st inst. We don't know how it is with our colleagues, but this office is mighty anxious for adjournment.

—Among the arrivals by the American packet *Finance* to-day will be H. C. Armstrong, Esq., United States consul-general at this port, who has been home on a brief leave of absence.

—The August immigrant arrivals at this port numbered 1117, of which 628 were Italians, 303 Portuguese, 115 Germans, and the rest of diverse nationalities.

THE BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The new Committee in charge of the British Subscription Library has recently posted the following "Notice," which we feel confident will meet with a hearty response from all subscribers. The Library had reached a very low ebb, and nothing but vigorous, efficient management will now serve to bring it up to a proper standard of usefulness. We trust that the additional funds required by the Committee will be promptly handed in by those interested in preserving this useful and honored institution. The "Notice" is as follows:

The members of the Committee of Management being anxious to place the Library on a sound and prosperous footing, respectfully call on the subscribers in the interests of all concerned to assist them as much as possible, not only pecuniarily, but also by a strict attention to the rules and regulations of the institution.

With this end in view and also on account of the large number of works in subscribers' hands long overdue, they have cause to be posted on the "notice board" a summary of the rules and regulations. The Librarian has received orders to furnish weekly to the member of the Committee in charge for the month a list of overdue works and holders of overdue works will be at once notified and requested either to renew or to return such works at their earliest convenience. As the duties of the Committee are already very onerous, it is hoped that mutual good feeling will have the effect of rendering this work as light as possible. The Committee wish to lay particular stress on their earnest desire not to give offence by endeavoring to enforce the rules and regulations, but simply to do all they can for the general good.

The expenses of moving and re-arrangement of the Library having been heavy, the Committee have resolved to appeal to their fellow-subscribers for extra assistance, and will lay on the table a subscription list to which subscribers are invited to contribute. The Committee will be deeply grateful to subscribers for any effort to popularize the institution and for any fresh subscriptions brought in.

Rio de Janeiro, September 1887. By ORDER.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1887.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000) gold 27 d. do do do do 27 d. 51.45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1887 do 27 d. (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold 8 88c. Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 223 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 8421 gold do do do in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per £1. sig. 45 50 cts. Value \$1.00 \$1.00 per £1. sig. in Brazilian currency (paper) 2 18 Value of £1. sterling " " 10519

EXCHANGE.

September 3.—Rates at the banks were 223 d. on New York and 517 on Hamburg at 96 dts.; \$200 on Paris and 517 on London. Sterling floating, with bank sterling at 223 d. and 223 1/2 d. the market closing somewhat flat. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10519, sellers at 10650. There is still no change in rates, but the market was quiet. Sterling was at 223 d. and 223 1/2 d. francs at 417 and reis/marks at 517. Commercial sterling was quoted at 223 1/2 d. and 223 1/2 d. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10519, sellers at 10650.

September 9.—Rates at the banks are still 223 d. on New York and 517 on Hamburg at 96 dts.; \$200 on Paris and 517 on London. Sterling floating, with bank sterling at 223 d. and 223 1/2 d. the market closing somewhat flat. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10519, sellers at 10650. There is still no change in rates, but the market was quiet. Sterling was at 223 d. and 223 1/2 d. francs at 417 and reis/marks at 517. Commercial sterling was quoted at 223 1/2 d. and 223 1/2 d. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10519, sellers at 10650.

September 10.—Rates at the banks were unchanged, but the market was quiet. Sterling was at 223 d. and 223 1/2 d. francs at 417 and reis/marks at 517. Commercial sterling was quoted at 223 1/2 d. and 223 1/2 d. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10519, sellers at 10650.

September 12.—The rates at the banks were unchanged during the day, but late in the afternoon the London and Brazilian and English Banks withdrew their rates. Some little business was reported in bank sterling at 223 d. in favor of 223 1/2 d. and 223 1/2 d. Commercial sterling was quoted at 223 1/2 d. and 223 1/2 d. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10519, sellers at 10650.

September 13.—The English Banks reduced their sterling rate to 223 d. There was very little doing with bank sterling reported at 223 d. and 223 1/2 d. Commercial sterling was quoted at 223 1/2 d. and 223 1/2 d. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10519, sellers at 10650.

September 14.—The English Banks advanced their sterling rate to 223 d. at which the others were drawn. Commercial sterling is scarce and quoted at 223 1/2 d.—223 d. Market firm.

—The Banco Predial, of this city, has established an agency in the city of São Paulo.

—On the 13th the Leopoldina railway loan was given out.

The loan is for £4,500,000, interest 5 per cent, and 1 per cent. and will be paid in London at 8 per cent.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Almada cotton mill held on the 13th, it was resolved to increase the capital to 2,000,000\$ and to raise a loan for a similar amount, all of which is to be employed in increasing the capacity of the mill.

A provincial correspondent of a daily paper thus says: "We are raising of foreign loans. If we take £4,500,000, we leave in London £1,000,000, interest 5 per cent, and 1 per cent., and will be paid in London at 8 per cent."

—The art of unlimited impoverishment. The writer forgets the old saying about eating one's cake; if Brazil runs up debts for £4,000,000, they must be paid somehow.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

1ST—15TH AUGUST, EXCHANGE PASSED.

£702,164 21 21 15/16—223 d.

Frances 1,254,410 1419—432 reis

R. Marks 12,163 529—538 reis

Coffee sold 10,626 bags weighing 637,500 kilogrammes.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD.

Capital £1,050,000

do paid up 105,000

Reserve Fund 300,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1887.

Assets.

Capital, un-called 5,655,258 560

Bills discounted 1,514,126 230

Bills receivable 2,372,028 480

Head office and branches 5,612,733 810

Securities for accounts current, etc. 4,161,826 616

Securities for accounts current, etc. 6,050,811 680

Cash 2,646,134 710

Liabilities.

Capital, un-called 5,677,258 560

Bills discounted 1,411,111 119

Deposits in account current 409,235 180

do 25 and 60 days notice 9,138,027 820

do 60 and 90 days notice 1,377,500 160

Securities for accounts current, etc. 9,105,167 510

Securities for accounts current, etc. 5,462,605 520

Bills payable 197,105 330

E. & O. E. 58,777,258 560

Rio de Janeiro, 6th September, 1887.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

A. E. Renn, Manager

A. R. Oakes, Accountant

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £100. £1,000,000

do paid up 500,000

Reserve Fund 200,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1887.

Assets.

Capital, un-called 4,441,111 144

Bills discounted 1,040,000 330

Deposits in account current 2,651,429 106

do do with notice 1,074,665 920

Securities for advances and on deposit 3,116,717 886

Securities for accounts current, etc. 431,571 171

Cash 707,711 310

Liabilities.

Capital 8,888,888 \$338

Deposits in account current 135,238 010

do do with notice 2,651,429 106

do for advances and by bills 1,074,665 920

Securities for advances and on deposit 3,116,717 886

Bills payable 679,345 615

E. & O. E. 18,048,095 \$334

Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1887.

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,

Levi J. Mullus, Manager

Henry Scott, M. G. Accountant

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1887.

Assets.

Capital, un-called 6,000,000 \$800

Bills discounted 5,018,949 040

Current accounts 3,137,043 230

Public funds 1,774,230 020

do discount abroad 2,755,508 070

Securities for accounts current, etc. 1,641,117 270

Securities for advances and on deposit 2,741,177 490

Value deposit 140,000 000

Directors guarantee 237,416 020

Surplus accounts 914,922 860

Bank of Brazil 1,000,000

Cash 549,199 730

Liabilities.

Capital, un-called 29,539,309 \$700

Bills discounted 5,018,949 040

Deposits yesterday on 15th 1,774,230 020

do account current 1,641,117 270

Securities for accounts current, etc. 2,741,177 490

Securities for advances and on deposit 2,741,177 490

Bills payable 392,251 500

Surplus accounts 1,213,020 790

Dividend, balance 5,287 500

E. & O. E. 29,536,307 \$700

Rio de Janeiro, 2d September, 1887.

Vicente de Figueiredo, President

Edmundo de Brito e Cunha, Accountant

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1887.

Assets.

Capital, un-called 20,000,000 \$100

Reserve fund 60,000,000

Surplus accounts 10,000,000

Bank of Brazil 10,000,000

Cash 10,000,000

Liabilities.

Capital, un-called 20,000,000 \$100

Reserve fund 60,000,000

Surplus accounts 10,000,000

Bank of Brazil 10,000,000

Cash 10,000,000

September 6.

Five per cent. apolices 945,000

do 947,000

Banco Internacional 100 \$100

do 131,000

do 200 \$100

Banco do Brasil 200 \$100

do 100 \$100

Banco Uniao do Credito 100 \$100

Leopoldina R. R. subs. 100 \$100

Sorocaba R. R. 100 \$100

Carica coton mill 100 \$100

deb. do 180 \$100

Araia dos Ratos coal 60 \$100

Associação do Comércio 50 000

Carica coton mill 50 000

do 100 \$100

Secur. Marítimo 100 000

hyp. notes Banco Predial 90 76

Banco C. Real do Brasil [gold 5%] 90 000

September 7.

Five per cent. apolices 945,000

do 947,000

Banco Internacional 100 \$100

do 131,000

do 200 \$100

Banco do Brasil 200 \$100

do 100 \$100

Banco Uniao do Credito 100 \$100

Leopoldina R. R. subs. 100 \$100

Sorocaba R. R. 100 \$100

Carica coton mill 100 \$100

deb. do 180 \$100

Araia dos Ratos coal 60 \$100

Associação do Comércio 50 000

Carica coton mill 50 000

do 100 \$100

Secur. Marítimo 100 000

hyp. notes Banco Predial 89 500

Banco C. Real do Brasil [gold 5%] 89 500

September 8.

Five per cent. apolices 945,000

do 947,000

Banco Internacional 100 \$100

do 131,000

do 200 \$100

Banco do Brasil 200 \$100

do 100 \$100

Banco Uniao do Credito 100 \$100

Leopoldina R. R. subs. 100 \$100

Sorocaba R. R. 100 \$100

Carica coton mill 100 \$100

deb. do 180 \$100

Araia dos Ratos coal 60 \$100

Associação do Comércio 50 000

Carica coton mill 50 000

do 100 \$100

Secur. Marítimo 100 000

hyp. notes Banco Predial 89 500

Banco C. Real do Brasil [gold 5%] 89 500

September 9.

Five per cent. apolices 945,000

do 947,000

Banco Internacional 100 \$100

do 131,000

do 200 \$100

Banco do Brasil 200 \$100

do 100 \$100

Banco Uniao do Credito 100 \$100

Leopoldina R. R. subs. 100 \$100

Sorocaba R. R. 100 \$100

Carica coton mill 100 \$100

deb. do 180 \$100

Araia dos Ratos coal 60 \$100

Associação do Comércio 50 000

Carica coton mill 50 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th September, 1887.

Exports.

COFFEE.—There has been a trifling business, being and the market has been rather flat. The morning brokers reduce quotations on some grades from 100 to 35 reis per arroba. Receipts continue very small, but are more than sufficient to meet shipments and our stock shows an increase of about 100 bags. The dead-head continues, and both sides seem destined to maintain their positions.

The Shippers as reported since our last have been:

29,133	bags for the United States
3,608	" Europe
2,000	" Cape of Good Hope
2,404	" Elsewhere

35,343 bags.

The daily clearances at the custom house have been, since the 1st inst.

6,291	bags for the United States
3,777	" Europe
2,000	" Cape of Good Hope
1,066	" Elsewhere

33,674 bags.

The vessels cleared for the same period are:

United States	bags.
Sept. 10 New York Br. str. Plate	12,897
12 do Port of Bahia	7,600

Europe.—

Sept. 7 Antwerp Ger str. <i>St. Maartens</i>	645
5 " " <i>Lisbona</i>	89
6 Marseilles Fr str. <i>La Piviere</i>	1,162
12 Havre Fr str. <i>Ville de Card</i>	1,184
12 Antwerp Gr str. <i>Graf Bismarck</i>	342

Elsewhere.—

Sept. 9 River Plate Fr str. <i>Gironde</i>	1,214
--	-------

Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 5,063 bags per day, against 6,029 bags for the preceding eleven days. The daily average since the 1st last has been:

5,088 bags.

against 6,029.

16,515 " 1,885

19,190 " 1,884

8,799 " 1,883

21,95 " 1,882

10,053 " 1,881

The stocks, as reported by the brokers, was this morning estimated to be 42,000 bags.

Books loading and to load.

New York Br. str. <i>Donald</i>	6,000
Baltimore Amer. Br. <i>John Motley</i>	1,000
New Orleans Eng. str. <i>Triana</i>	4,000
Past Natl. Nor. Br. <i>Nordic</i>	2,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Per arroba.

Washed 7,400 853m 11,900-13,800

Superior nominal

Regular first 8,100 783 12,300-13,000

Regular first 8,500 8,600 12,500-12,700

Ordinary first 8,100 8,419 12,200-12,400

Good second 7,500 8,000 11,900-12,100

Ordinary second 7,500 7,700 11,700-11,900

Capsulated 6,100-6,400 9,000-9,500

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New York Br. str. <i>Donald</i>	6,000
Baltimore Amer. Br. <i>John Motley</i>	1,000
New Orleans Eng. str. <i>Triana</i>	4,000
Past Natl. Nor. Br. <i>Nordic</i>	2,000

Imports.

There has been very little doing in the markets and supplies of most articles are insignificant. Flour is quiet but steady. Pine is about unchanged, and the only receipts are a lot of White; the cargo of Spence so long stored here has been sold. Kerosene is lower, but steady. Land is flat and quoted lower and both River Plate maize and Hay show a decline.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Julia Rollins, from Baltimore:

Cochilla	1,750 hls.
Coduras	1,750 "
Mi. Vernon	1,000 "
Silver Spring	691 "
Cheapeake	500 "
Crystal	500 "

5,194 hls.

Adriatic, from River Plate:

4,891 hls.	2,445 "
<i>Lisbon</i> , do:	995 "
Mondego	1,150 hls.

575 "

Arriva, from River Plate:

1,150 hls.	2,445 "
<i>Monteiro</i> , do:	995 "

575 "

Sales and withdrawals for the same period are about 7,000 hls.

Brokers report the market steady at the following quotations:

Tierra 16,500-17,000

Rio Grande 16,500-17,000

do 15,500-16,000

Bahia 16,250-16,500

Westm. & Co. 15,250-15,500

Chili nominal

River Plate 13,500-14,500

New Zealand nominal

City Mills 14,000-15,250

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts and brokers report the market steady at 32,000-33,000 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receipts are 23,000 feet per *J. H. McLaren*.

The market is reported steady at 18,000 per cubic meter.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 15,000 cases per *J. H. McLaren*.

The market is reported steady at 18,000 per case.

Lard.—The *Julia Rollins* brings 9,350 kegs from Bahia. We may quote inquiries to day at 340 reis per lb and market flat.

Potash.—Receipts are 155 lbs. per *Julia Rollins* from Bahia.

We may quote inquiries to day at \$5.50-\$6.00 per pound per quality and weight.

Turnip.—No receipts. Last quotations were 380-400 reis per kilo.

Bacon.—Receipts nil, and quotations are somewhat nominal at \$8.00-\$8.20 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,150 bags per *Vera Cruz* from Rosario and 50 per *Doyle* from New Zealand. Brokers quote at 72-75 per kilogramme.

Turnip.—Receipts are 1,000 bags per *Julia Rollins* from Bahia.

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Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1803

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River,
For Freight and General Information apply to
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104 Wall St., New York.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

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Smith & Youle.

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INSURANCE CO.

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro.

E. W. May,

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Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE
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Norton, Megaw & Co.

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PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 440,000

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E. W. May,

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Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
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Fire Risks
Authorised 1870

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Authorised 1864.

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Accumulated Funds..... £5,245,103

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

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LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS,
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

September Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]
Philo [Leading also in Santos] Sept. 3rd
Doutati do do .. 10th
Humboldt do do .. 17th
Keeler do do .. 24th

To Southampton:

Leibnitz [Belgian Mail Steamer] Sept. 15th
Hewlett 29th

For Other Ports:

Bella Liverpool Sept. 1st
Tenters New Orleans .. 10th
Tyne Brake London .. 15th
Strabo New Orleans .. 25th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Chatham or Canning .. As announced.

LAMPORT & HOLY:

21 Water Street, Liverpool
ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to
Agents—Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82 Rua 1º de Maio

For cargo apply to
Wm. R. McNiven.

Rua 1º de Maio No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 15	Tamor ..	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
.. 21	Tagus ..	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
.. 29	Elbe ..	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
Oct. 9	Tamor ..	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 29th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 20th and 10th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 29th of every month.

For freight and passages apply to
R. W. MAV, Superintendent.

Rua do General Camara No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILED
SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

ALLIANCA, Capt. Beers, 17th Oct.
ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, 8th Nov.

The fine packet

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER,

will sail 1st September at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,
(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

To Liverpool	cabin	steerage	gold
New York ..	\$148	\$75	—
" & back ..	\$280	—	—

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

For cargo to
W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça da Commercio

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gámba No. 10 & 12,
Telephone Call, No. 30.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia,
Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up £ 500,000
Reserve Fund £ 200,000

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO,
AND NEW YORK.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up £ 500,000
Reserve paid £ 300,000

Draws on:
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,
Messrs. MALLEY FREARS & Co.,
PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL
DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital 20,000,000\$00

President: Visconde de Figueiredo
Managing Director: Edward Heriman, Esq.

This bank draws on
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London
Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris.

Deutsche Bank Hamburg
Berlin
Bremen
Frankfurt of Main
Antwerp

Banque d'Anvers Rome
Genoa
Naples
Milan
and other Italian
cities

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies Madrid
Barcelona
Valencia
Malaga
Pamplona
Valencia
and other cities in
Spain and the
Canary Islands

Banco de Portugal, and
agencies Lisbon
Oporto
and other Portuguese
cities

English Bank of the River
Plate, Limited Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
New York

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.,

Guarantees letters of
credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives
consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and
arranges for same as agreed with Agent. Also
arranges with all other merchants in accordance with the statutes of
the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking
business.

CRASHLEY & CO.,
Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Ameri-
can news-papers and periodicals. Agents or

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, other Tchancery Edi-
tions, the Franklin Square Library and of the Law Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

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Agents for Langstroth's Rubber Shears.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Plessie & Lubin's and Royal Pictures.

and Peat's Seal.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ACCOUNTS FOR SALE.

In the absence of facilities for the collection of small accounts
the TRIGRAPHIA ALHIN, No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro,
is obliged to offer a few small and apparently incollectable
accounts for sale. The first of these is one for a balance
of account against the

Companhia União Telephonica,

dated 28th August, 1886, and amounting to £6,000.

The second is a virgin account against

William Pahl, Slip-broker,

dated 16th November, 1886, and amounting to £1,000.

No reasonable offer refused.

Note.—These accounts will be capital investments for the
treseve funds of public companies, as it will be

somewhat difficult for directors to realize on them.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Demi and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

A. LIMA GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. PHILLIPS & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. RICH MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and workshops:
No. 14, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor,
Cais do Correio No. 96, Rio de Janeiro

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS.

GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS

For sale by

Anaré d'Oliveira & Gad,

Dunglass.

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ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co.

No. 49, Rua das Ourives

Photographs of every description taken with the greatest
perfection.

View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity.

Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice
Lamberg during a three years journey made for that special
purpose. 142.

WINES.

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 73, Rua 1º de Maio.

NOW READY

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce
the completion of this guide for the
city of Rio de Janeiro for English-
speaking travellers, which
comprises descriptions of the bay and
city, a historical sketch of the city,
brief descriptions of the more impor-
tant public edifices, squares and
gardens, and a guide for some
of the excursions in and about the
city which travellers generally
have time to make. It contains
228 pages, map and frontispiece.
A part of the edition will be bound
with photographs.

Price £8500; do, with photographs £8000.

For sale at this office.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and
European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title
and management on the 1st April, 1879, succeeding the
British and American Mail. Although the style, title
and frequency of issue were changed at the time of issue,
the character of the news columns remained un-
changed. At the beginning of 1881, the style of the
publication was still further changed by an increase from
four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the
page. This change not only largely increased the size of
the paper, but it rendered it much more convenient for
travelers to handle.

With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1889)
the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their
policy and management have thus far been received, and in
the desire to maintain that no alteration whatever from
the style will be made in the future. The news columns
will be fully and accurately informed on all commercial
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian commercial
policy, which may have more or less bearing upon any and all
commercial interests. In its discussions it will treat
every question fairly and in the open, and express the
editors' own opinions. In its news columns it will seek to
keep its readers fully informed on all the news of
Brazil and the world, and to give a valuable advertising
medium. The rates charged are £8 per inch per quarter,
with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS.

One year's subscription £2000

English and American subscriptions £8 or £10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS.—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Cais do Correio, A.

TELEGRAMS.

One year's subscription £2000